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Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column could be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be not before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1907.

THE Hon. Mr. KESWICK, when addressing the Legislative Council on the subject of the Ordinance limiting punishment by stocks, made the mistaken suggestion that a local morning paper was "controlled" by Chinese and the imputation was allowed to lie when there is certainly no occasion for it. The Daily Press, speaking for ourselves, is certainly not "controlled" by Chinese or by anything other than a consistent desire to tell the truth and shame the Devil, and if we thought the stocks a barbarous method of punishing offenders we would most certainly say so. As it happens, our views on the matter are like those held by the Hon. Mr. KESWICK—going, if anything, considerably further. But we also sympathize strongly with the respectable Chinese view, and are not in the least shocked by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai's suggestion that the imposition of this form of punishment should be made more universal. The shibboleth of the prestige of the race commits us to more than an expensive post-office at Tientsin. It commits us to a good deal of legislative humbug and injustice. Still, life is not a matter of rhetoric, of logic, all the time, and the Chinese who oppose this mode of punishment on the score of its unfair discrimination are like the young gentlemen in

Kipling's "Stalky & Co." They have to be shown the uses of a little flagrant injustice; to understand that a machivellian latitude is imperative in most cases. We certainly would not let the prestige of the race prevent us from putting some white benches in the stocks. Hongkong would have been a cleaner place if that had been possible in the past. Shanghai is a slave to the idea of racial prestige, giving it, that is to say, exaggerated importance. The northern part was recently scandalized because a Russian drunkard was ignored by his Consul, and allowed to face the ignominy of trial at the Mixed Court. There Chinese might gaze upon a sacrosanct white man, actually in the dock and charged with insobriety. What a blow to the prestige of the pallid epidermis! But it seems to us that as the man had been rolling about the public street before he was arrested and charged, that prestige was already sufficiently chipped and bulged to stand one more dent. If anything, the prestige must have gained a little by the public demonstration that the white man's justice is even-handed. In Hongkong it appears that some Chinese have doubts of its even-handedness. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai tells us that a great deal of the opposition to this mode of punishment (the stocks) is due to the fact that the Chinese have noticed all white offenders are exempt therefrom. Their suspicion is pardonable; we have no excuse to offer; we regret that our only argument in favour of the policy is one of expediency. It would be hypocritical to claim that it is fair, or just. But that most excellent Head-master of Kipling's old school was wise enough to know that there are occasions when flagrant injustice is necessary and not immoral. The parallel appeals to us as being worth insisting upon. The Chinese law breaker, even in a British Colony, does not wear the toga virilis. He is on a par with the schoolboy, for whom long experience has shown that the whipping block and the birch are best. There be sentimentalists who deplore the brutality of corporal punishment, and their inexperienced cackle in the newspapers has unfortunately been taken far too seriously from time to time. For such we know an infallible cure. Put them in charge of a form of healthy boys, or in authority over a gang of guileless Celestials, and we prophesy an instant and amazing conversion to commonsense and the rod. But in Hongkong and Shanghai this is quite well understood. It is only the griffins who lip these sentimental objections, and they soon grow out of it. There is no need to labour the point that pedagogic methods are needed in the interest of law and order. Shanghai's experience is not unique. As it happens, the Hon. Mr. KESWICK was as much at sea with regard to the object of the Bill as he was in his reference to "one of the morning papers." It was not to abolish the stocks at all, but to use them more discreetly. The schoolmaster who habituates his boys to a daily flourishing of the cane deprives himself of a useful deterrent. The thing by familiarity loses its terrors; and it was felt that the reckless imposition of the stocks for petty offences was robbing the apparatus of its wholesome significance. A poor scold who causes what an intelligent policeman is pleased to regard as an obstruction is not a wicked person. He has no business in the stocks. Even a Chinaman who dares to hawk goods without first getting a licence is not sufficiently depraved to deserve that ignominy. There is not the least fear that this Bill will encourage criminals, or we would hasten to deny it. Instead, even at the risk of falling under suspicion of being "controlled" by somebody or other, we have pleasure in recording approval of it. Seriously, we trust that the Hon. Mr. KESWICK has not set a fashion by his opening remark in the Legislative Council. While not very serious in itself, being badly aimed, it reminds us that we have to trust to His Excellency the Governor to protect the Press and others against unparliamentary imputations. We always give hon. members credit for honest intention and good faith, and we expect reciprocity.

There is to be a series of afternoon dances at the Peak Club during the season. The first dance will be held on Tuesday from 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Three actions were heard against Li Chi Chin at the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mr. Justice Wigg gave judgment for plaintiffs with the usual stay of execution.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Melbourne dealt with seven men who had been found on board the *Kixaban* coming from Canton to Hongkong without having paid their passage. They were each fined \$25 or one month's imprisonment. Three of the men had been deported on Sunday night.

The performance of "Roy Roy" at Kowloon Dock to-night promises to be very successful.

Four beggars, men belonging to the fraternity who haunt the vicinity of money changers and pester their customers with demands for cash, were brought before Mr. H. W. L. at the Magistracy yesterday and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

At the Hongkong Hotel this evening the dinner menu will be as follows:—

Dinner Menu.—Hors d'oeuvres.—Anchovy Canapes. Soup.—Chicken Broth. Fish.—Stewed Fish and Oyster Sauce. Entrees.—Cold Pigeon on Toast. Yeal Cutlets and Tomato Sauce. Lobster Patties. Curry.—Parsee. Joint.—Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce. Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce. Boiled Corned Beef and Carrots. Galantine of Pigeon and Mixed Salad. Sweets.—Marmalade and Vermorel Pudding. Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Tipy Cake. Dessert.—Coffee.—Fruit.

Entertainments are plentiful to-night. At Government House H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard held a reception in honour of the Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Taft. At the Phoenix Club (late Bowling Club) there will be a smoking concert. The drama "Rob Roy" will be produced at Langham by the Dock Theatre Co.; The Catholic Union have arranged a promenade concert to take place in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and there will be a fireworks display at the Windsor Garden at Wongschoeong.

A YOUNG INTERPRETER.

When the case K. Denshaw v. Y. Hachim was called at the Supreme Court yesterday the defendant, a Japanese, came forward with his son, a boy of about ten or twelve years of age, as his interpreter. His Honour (Mr. Justice Wigg) said he could not accept him as interpreter; he was too young. Defendant, he added, would have to get another interpreter. As an afterthought he asked if the defendant owed the money and the boy, replied in the affirmative. "Oh well," said his Honour, "I will take him on that." Then a bailiff explained that the boy said it was not his father who owed the money but his friend. "Who signed this paper?" asked his Honour. "The other man signed it and my friend put on his chop," "Tell your father then," said Mr. Wigg, "he has to pay the money. He can go and sue his friend." "But his friend has gone to Singapore," pleaded the boy. "To that there was no answer. The amount of the claim was \$180.

A BOOK IN THE MAKING.

Of the making of books there is no end. Admittedly the remark is a trite one, but its application is always apt. The book we have in view at present does not come under the ordinary category. It is not a one-man production. It embodies the work of many, and accordingly possesses a merit which has a monetary and intrinsic value beyond others. The book in the making is a standard work on Hongkong, Shanghai and the Treaty Ports. It is one of the series of Twentieth Century Impressions published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company. This company, which has undergone considerable expansion since its inception, has embarked on literary enterprises which have been a succession of successes. Realizing the need for greater enlightenment regarding the British Dominions beyond the Seas, the Company have set themselves the task of meeting that need. Kipling, in his well known lines "What do they know of England who only England know" emphasised the ignorance of the people at home regarding the Greater Britain they had not seen, and there can be no doubt that with a better knowledge of the colonies and the mutual interests of Motherland and Colonies will be advanced. It is one of the aims of the Lloyd's Greater Britain publications to afford information in regard to the resources and productive capabilities of the Colonies and to assist thereby in the development of partly undeveloped lands, and with that object in view the compilers have set themselves the task of collating all useful information regarding the places dealt with. For that reason the works contain historical, geographical, commercial and industrial sections. Each volume therefore becomes a valuable compendium of facts and facts, a book of reference which has more interest to the ordinary reader than the usual publication of that nature. The standard work on Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Treaty Ports at present in the making, will contain a thorough historical account of those places and deal exhaustively with every phase of life and business, and with their resources and industries. The volume will be illustrated with about 2000 photos and will be handsomely bound in full Morocco and printed on the finest paper. The Company has a special staff of writers, photographic artists, and travellers, numbering about 36 in all.

Mr. Somerset Playne is in charge in Hongkong and Messrs. J. T. Deane and L. Zweiger, special representatives, have now commenced work gathering information, etc., while Mr. A. Stubbs, special photographer to the Company, has also arrived. Many others are to follow. Mr. W. A. Cartwright, sub-editor of the work, will shortly arrive from Singapore, accompanied by a large literary staff of special writers. The whole is under the supervision of Mr. Arnold Wright, editor in London. Special articles will be obtained from experts on the spot. We have seen a copy of the work on Natal and can assure our readers that the publications of the company are all that they claim to be.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE INDIAN CROPS.

LONDON, October 9th.

Reuter's correspondent in Simla wires that prospects of the crops in India are gloomy, and widespread distress and the necessity for extensive relief works are feared.

THE MOROCCAN ENVOYS.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Moroccan Envoys, reported on the 4th inst., have proceeded to England to obtain the recognition of Mulai Hafid. They will also visit the German and Italian Ambassadors in London.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Dominion Government is sending Mr. Lamieux, Minister for Labour, to Japan to negotiate for the restriction of immigration.

PERSIA.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Russian merchants in Isfahan have telegraphed to Novo-Vremya that all the goods are in the hands of brigands and trade at a standstill. The authorities are supine and the Consuls helpless. The priests are preaching a boycott of foreign goods. The merchants urgently ask for aid.

PERSIA AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, October 9th.

The correspondent of the Times in Tehran wires that a Parliamentary Committee has drafted an answer to the Anglo-Russian Agreement for transmission to England and Russia, declaring that Persia is friendly to both subject to no control in granting concessions. Existing concessions will be respected.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, October 9th.

Hostile tribesmen attacked the French force protecting friendly near Ujda. The French lost 4 killed and wounded, while the losses of the tribesmen were heavy.

PARCELS POST BETWEEN JAPAN AND HONGKONG.

The Japan Official Gazette publishes the Parcel Post Treaty concluded between the Japanese Minister of Communications, and the Director of the Postal Administration at Hongkong. The Treaty consists of eight articles. It is to supersede the old Convention dated Tokyo December 26th, 1879, and Hongkong, December 9th, 1879, and is to come into force on a date to be determined by the two authorities.

The salient points of the Treaty are that the parcels posted in Japan for Hongkong must not exceed 1 kwan 320 monme in weight, and those posted in Hongkong for Japan 11 English pounds. The parcels may have a declared value or may be insured up to 3,000 francs. The postal charges are as follows:—

	Net exceeding 360 monme or 3 lbs.	Over 360 monme or 3 lbs. and up to 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs. and up to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs. and up to 1320 monme or 11 lbs.
Charges for transportation by land in Japan	.50	.75	1.00	
Charges for transportation by sea between Japan and Hongkong	.50	1.00	1.50	
Charges for transportation on land at Hongkong	.25	.50	.75	
Total	1.25	2.25	3.25	

The account between the two Post Offices in regard to the charges for parcels, value declared or insured, is to be fixed at the rate of 25 centimes per every 300 francs or fraction thereof. In Japan the rate is 10c.; in Hongkong, 10c. The dispatch office may also charge a registration fee not exceeding 25 centimes.

The following articles are not allowed to be forwarded by parcels post:—Correspondence, living animals, articles the import or export of which are prohibited by the Customs House or by the laws of either of the contracting parties, and also articles of an explosive or inflammable nature.

In case of loss, theft or damage done to parcels, except in cases resulting from irresistible force, either the sender or receiver of the parcel may claim damage equivalent to the actual value of the articles. In all cases the damages payable shall not exceed 25 francs, or must not exceed the value declared in case of the value having been declared. On the payment of a sum not exceeding 25 centimes in advance the senders of parcels may obtain a delivery certificate.

The Treaty is dated Tokyo, July 19th, 1907, and Hongkong, August 1st, 1907.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. R.G.A.—On the Kowloon Ground at 2 p.m. to-day the following will represent Kowloon:—S. Lightfoot, W. Dixon, Robinson, J. Cloland, F. Day, Mackaskill, Tillman, D. Mackenzie, S. Green, Burgess and J. Mead (capt).

The following will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club in the League match with the Army Staff to-day commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp on the C.S. Ground.—Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Mr. H. T. Jackson, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. A. R. F. Raven, Mr. E. Withell, Mr. F. A. Bide, Mr. P. T. Lambie, Mr. P. R. Adams, Mr. E. W. Dawson, Mr. A. Pile, Mr. L. E. Brett. Reserve Mr. Bacon. Umpire, Mr. W. H. Woolley.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following teams will meet in a match to-day, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp:—

Mr. R. HANCOCK'S TEAM.—Messrs. R. Hancock (Capt.), H. Hancock, A. E. Lanning, H. E. Mokke, H. W. J. Peake, W. C. D. Turner, R. O. Hutchison, L. J. Wishart, Major H. E. Lewis, 119th Inf., Capt. H. E. Stanger-Leathes L.M.S., Lt. J. M. G. Taylor, 119th Inf., and W. Edwards.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE'S TEAM.—Messrs. A. Mackenzie (Capt.), A. A. Claxton, G. E. Morrell, W. A. Powell, Wm. Dixon, E. A. Fowler, R. B. Beattie, R. J. L. Wright, W. F. Brewer, Major W. W. Chitty, Lt. E. W. Isaacson, M.N., Staff-Sergeant J. P. H. Greenhalgh, M.N., F. C. Kendall and Corp. Sharpe, 3rd Mid. Regt.

INTER-PORT CRICKET.

A telegram was received yesterday morning from Mr. W. H. Barham, the Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club, stating the team will leave Shanghai on the 11th November next by the English Mail "Aroclia."

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 10th.

A COMMERCIAL CASE.—For the third time, I believe, a "commercial jury" has rendered the same decision in the case of the depositors in the Tai-loong Bank versus the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. It appears that just before the Tai-loong Bank suspended payment the Banco Ultramarino had sent to it about \$100,000. When the Chinese Bank closed its doors, the Banco Ultramarino, as the government Bank, paid itself in full out of the funds of the Chinese Bank. The other creditors of the insolvent Bank received in the liquidation only 10 per cent. of the money they had deposited, and they petitioned the Court to declare that the claim of the Banco Ultramarino was not a preferential claim; that the money should be refunded and that the Banco Ultramarino should share in the distribution as an ordinary creditor. Three juries have now declared in favour of the petitioners.

THE MACAO SEISMOGRAPH.

Two years ago, when the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by earthquake shocks, the Government purchased a seismograph. It may interest the public to know that the seven cases in which this delicate instrument is packed are still lying unopened in a godown. When is it likely to be fixed up?—I might also ask whether it does this delicate machinery any good to be kept in the packing cases so long? It would not surprise me to learn, when the cases are opened, that some of the parts have become so rusted as to be worthless.

CRICKET FIGHTS.

The "cricket fight" season is with us and thousands of Chinese from the neighbouring districts have come to see the "sport," which takes place in houses situated in the Rua Central. The season is now about over, but many will remain for the Chinese festivities which take place next week. There has not been the same general interest taken in this festival as in former years. Every Chinaman has doubtless subscribed, but formerly each business section organised its special show in the procession, and the friendly desire of one section to outdo the other tended to produce a really good show. This year one Committee makes itself responsible for the whole show, and it seems doubtful if this is a better arrangement.

A JAPANESE AMERICAN WAR.

An anonymous writer in the "Contemporary Review" points out the conditions under which a Japan-American conflict would take place. Maritime supremacy would be of the first importance, and the home territories of both belligerents would probably be immune, as neither side has the necessary combined naval and military preponderance, America being deficient in land forces and Japan by sea. In these circumstances, the war would be purely naval, waged under simple strategic conditions, such as our own struggle with the Dutch in the seventeenth century, were it not for the complication introduced by the American ownership of the Philippines, which govern the whole problem. The balance of strategic advantages would rest with Japan, because she has in her power to select the actual scene of hostilities should war break out. America could not force her to cross the Pacific to defend her interests, whereas she could always compel America to do so, unless the Philippines were "surrendered" without striking a blow.

This practically fixes the Western Pacific as the theatre of operations, where Japan has her bases, and those of America are far distant. It is difficult to forecast the probable result of such a war: all that is certain is that neither side could feel confident of ultimate success. America would suffer a certain degree of loss in the opening stages, but in order to make effectual reprisals, she would have to exert all her strength at a great distance from home, and conduct operations against a determined and experienced enemy in his own waters. Japan would throughout be threatened by the serious menace of a much more powerful hostile fleet. And this it is which gives interest to the situation.

SECRETARY TAFT.

In the distinguished visitor we are welcoming to-day, we have not only one of the foremost Americans, but also a probable President. Next year the United States will be in the throes of a Presidential Campaign, and Secretary Taft is looked upon in many quarters as the most likely successor to President Roosevelt. Candidates just now are as plentiful as blackberries, but, luckily for the American nation, there can be but one President, and the nomination of a candidate is the most arduous and the most tortuous path leading to the Presidency. Still it is a coveted honour to be even suggested for the highest post in the land, and Cousin Jonathan is not chary of bestowing the distinction on a popular hero who for the moment has caught his mercurial fancy. Lieutenant Hobson after his exploit at Santiago was spoken of as the coming President, and a month or two ago Mr. Haywood of Idaho who had just been acquitted for the murder of Governor Stanenborg was put up as a Candidate.

Eliminating all unlikely names, there are at present five candidates, one of whom will, in all probability, be elected next year to occupy the Presidential Chair from March 4th, 1909. These are: President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary Taft, Senator Knox and Governor Hughes (Governor of New York State). President Roosevelt still remains the popular hero, and it is a question whether he will not be re-elected by the unanimous wish of the people. It is true he has asserted on several occasions that he will not serve a third term, but it remains to be seen whether this is merely analogous to the small boy's customary polite repudiation of a second slice of cake, which he only requires a little pressing to accept! Besides it is an anxious, founded on Presidential history in the United States, that the less the position is desired, the more likely is it to be forced upon the unwilling statesman. It is certainly true that the eager speaker after office is frequently disappointed, as, for example, Mr. W. J. Bryan, whose chances of the Presidency seem as remote as ever. Technically speaking, a President cannot serve more than two consecutive terms, but in the case of President Roosevelt there has been but one election, in 1904 since he, then Vice-President, stepped into the shoes of President McKinley when the latter was assassinated in the Autumn of 1901.

It is undoubtedly true that, if President Roosevelt himself is not re-elected, his most probable successor is the man who will carry on the Roosevelt policy, in the curtailment of the power of the Trusts, in the gradual cleansing of the Augean Stables of political corruption, and in putting down with a firm hand the systemized "graft" in public works and office, with which every State in the Union is riddled in the domestic and industrial sphere.

Upon all the main issues Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt are at one apparently, and because of this, as well as the alleged desire of the President himself that the mantle he is discarding shall fall upon the shoulders of his trusty lieutenant, in many quarters Secretary Taft is looked upon with some degree of certainty, as the future President of the United States.

The coming Elijah will not find it an easy matter to wear the mantle of Elijah, for Theodore Roosevelt is endowed with all the attributes of a popular hero. Absolutely fearless physically, he has the knack of doing things in a picture que way, that is of the greatest value in the making of a popular idol. Whether it is shooting "bars" in the Rockies, or camping out in the Adirondacks, taking a trip in the latest thing in ships, or diving into the depths of the ocean in a submarine, "Teddy" has a way with him that will be hard to match.

Preparations for the reception of the Hon. W. H. Taft and party are now complete, and nothing tending to enhance their welcome to our shores has been overlooked—not even the special chair for the honourable gentleman who caused so much consternation among the chair coolies on a previous visit, and wrought such disaster to their modes of conveyance. A special chair is now in readiness for the great American, and doubtless extra coolies will be in requisition to bear him to the many places at which he is to be welcomed. Mr. Taft will probably make his official landing at ten this morning, and proceed to Government House. Then he will dine with a number of the leading Chinese at the Tung Tien Lou restaurant, where a stiff will be given by Consul General Wilder. He is expected to make a speech here, and afterwards at the Y.M.C.A. his next place of call. Later there will be the American Consul General's reception at the Hongkong Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Taft will receive a number of visitors. In the evening H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard hold an "At Home" in honour of the distinguished American and his wife, and at this there is sure to be a large attendance.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 11th at 12.05 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately in E. Japan, and fallen moderately to slightly over N. China, and the Philippines.

An area of high pressure lies over Japan, and the low pressure is shown over the Pacific to the S.E. of the Philippines. Gradients have decreased on the China coast, and fresh to moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. and E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair. Same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoclos. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

THE TRAGEDY OF EMPIRE.

HISTORY'S WARNING TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

There have for a long time been voices crying in the wilderness, with solemn but unheeded warnings, to the British people of the coming of a day of national test and trial which shall decide their worthiness to retain the Imperial heritage of their fathers. But none has been so earnest in plain and more convincing terms the lesson of national failure in the Empire of the past than Mr. Ellis Barker in his lecture last February at the Royal United Service Institution.

Unfortunately such utterances always fail to reach the ears of many but those who are already assured of our national shortcomings, and the people at large remain ignorant and unconvinced that they are fast drifting towards the door of all great Empires before them. As Mr. Barker demonstrated, history conclusively proves how nations always remained great and powerful so long as they accepted the principle of self-denial involved in the maintenance of national armies composed of the best manhood of the people, while their decline and fall have invariably dated from the disinclination of the national manhood to sustain the burden of military service, and the consequent employment of paid or mercenary soldiers.

Egypt comes first in the long line of disaster. We see her at an early date a powerful and very wealthy State, with a national army of 40,000 men. It was an army composed of Indian boys and men of a well-to-do caste. For in those days, as Diocletian Siculus tells us, Egypt regarded it as unsafe to leave the defence of the country to those who had no material stake in its preservation. As long as she was defended by this army, composed of the national manhood, she retained her magnificence, her wealth and power. But in the seventh century B.C., under Psamtichus, this national army was superseded by one of paid soldiers, chiefly Greeks from India and Caria, and Egypt rapidly declined. Attacked by another national army, that of the Persians, then a better equipped and more numerous, her greatness and glory departed for ever in the disastrous overthrow at Pelusium in 525 B.C. Since then she has been ruled by foreigners.

Then the Persians, having possessed themselves of the wealth of Egypt and the Near East, waxed exceedingly rich and prosperous. Their ancient discipline was relaxed, and the process of decadence was at once evinced by their military forces from the lowest of the people and by levies from subject races. Consequently in the army, which Alexander attacked, Greece, the national manhood, was scarcely represented at all, and its destruction by the truly national forces of the Greeks was the natural result.

When Greece achieved this great triumph her armies were national in every sense of the word. The Greek citizen regarded it as an honour and a privilege to bear arms in defence of his country, and high and low, rich and poor, fought side by side in the national cause. But Greece, in her turn, became corrupted and enervated by wealth and luxury, till only a handful of the aristocracy remained upon her soil. The Greek citizen, however, was still the Greek citizen, and the substitution of hired soldiers for the national warriors of the former days. "Formerly," he says, "mercenaries were unknown to us, but now our position is such that it is far easier to raise an army of mercenaries than a citizen army."

But the Greeks believed that their wealth would provide them with adequate means of defence, and turned a deaf ear to the Roberts of their day. So when at last Philip II. of Macedonia fell upon them with his national army they were hopelessly overthrown at Chaeronea in spite of the self-sacrificing bravery of the Sacred Band of Thebes, whose few picked volunteers of the time. So the Greeks became, like the Egyptians and Persians before them, a subject race, the prey in turn of Macedonians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines, and Turks.

Mr. Barker then pointed out the position as the greatest maritime and colonial power of antiquity, but one which fell victim upon her naval power and shrank citizen service in her land forces, recruiting these from subject races and her overseas colonies. As an inevitable result she was despoiled of her wealth and power, and when in the hour of her extremity her citizens woke up and formed themselves into volunteer forces their desperate, but untrained, efforts availed nothing against their trained and disciplined enemies.

And what of Carthage? She mightily increased in wealth and power. She could boast of a great fleet, a strong army, and a host of skilled leaders. But she fell before the less wealthy power of Rome, and Polybius, the historian of the Punic wars, tells us that it was because "The Carthaginians employed mercenary soldiers, while Rome fought with a national army."

But, now it was the turn of Rome. So wealthy and powerful had she become that she was gazed around on a subject world who might be excused for believing her position to be unchallengeable. What need any longer, said her citizens, of a national army? We will hire the poor man to do the work for us. And so, the historian says, "The security of a long peace altered the disposition of the Romans, drew them from military to civil vocations, and created in them a love of ease and idleness. Military discipline, after having been neglected, disappeared entirely." Tacitus tells us how the old sound principles of universal compulsory service fell into abeyance; the Roman soldier was recruited from the starving and out-of-work classes of the big towns, or from subject races. What the result was, he says, "The result was a national army."

Through all it is the same old story. The Empire of the East, based upon a voluntarily enlisted army, recruited from the lower classes, and in its turn fell before the national armies of the Turks.

We now reach the zenith of Spanish power in the sixteenth century. There was none to compare with Spain on land or sea. But her armies were not national armies, and eventually they went down before the national armies of the revolted Netherlands. In her turn, for a time Holland, succeeding to the rich and overgrown possessions of Spain, enjoyed great wealth and power. But relying wholly upon their fleets, her citizens shirked the obligation of military service, leaving it to the poorer classes of the population, and when attacked by Louis XIV. were overrun in the short space of forty days, and their world power fell to pieces.

Take, again, that period of modern history which has witnessed the development of national non-national armies. France fell at Jena because she ignored the solemn warnings of Lord Roberts, and other patriots of the type of Lord Roberts, and persisted in relying upon a non-national army to withstand the national armies of France. But after that terrible defeat she instituted universal military service and the power of united Germany to-day continues to be based upon that of the national army. On the other hand, France, weary by the great Napoleonic endeavors, was denationalized here—that is to say, the better classes and those who could afford it were enabled to escape service by the purchase of substitutes, and, in consequence, the army was filled with the poorest, most ignorant, and least healthy of the

people. It was this army which fell before the more numerous and better organized national armies of Germany in 1870-71. Roused by this terrible lesson, France again reformed her army, and now possesses one based on universal military service.

Looking critically at the recent struggle for South Africa, there is very little doubt that had the Boers possessed a national army instead of merely a national militia, which was entirely without the organization, discipline, training, and cohesion of the former, the whole country from the Cape to the Zambezi would have been lost to Great Britain. As it was our non-national forces required a prolonged breathing space, and even then only triumphed with tremendous difficulty.

The reason for the triumph of the national over non-national armies in the past has always been due to the possession by the former of superior moral, intelligence, physique, and numerical force, and the opinion of every competent authority, ancient or modern, agrees in this, while events confirm it from the day of Pelusium to Sedan. Therefore, as Great Britain can enjoy no exemption from this law, it is very certain that in a struggle for existence against great national forces her non-national army will stand no better chance against the national forces of her enemies than did the paid regulars of Carthage, with their untrained masses behind them.

Already our record is black enough through our lack of a national army. For this would undoubtedly have preserved to our American Colonies, and saved £200,000,000, the cost of the war. It would economically have hindered Napoleon from devastating Europe for twenty terrible years, thus saving millions of lives and £1,000,000,000 to this country; and it is equally certain that the Boers would never have ventured on war had our forces been organized on this national basis.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is not suggested that there were no other causes than the one we are considering which contributed to the fall of the powerful Empires of the past. Nevertheless, it is very certain that the abandonment of national armies has always been one of the earliest visible effects of national decadence, and nearly all these old-world Empires succumbed, generally after a single blow, because their manhood had shrunk from national military service and preferred to entrust their interests to a hired soldiery.

As Mr. Barker justly observed, non-national armies have achieved splendid successes under such leaders as Hannibal, Marlborough, and Wellington. But such leaders were exceptional geniuses, and even they required time to knock their material into shape, time which will never be obtainable amidst the lightning development of modern war.

Whether the last and largest Empire on the world's stage is preparing in its turn for decay or yet further development must depend upon the resolution of its people. Alone among the armed nations, its rivals, it clings to a self-indulgent form of military service, and shirks the defence of its Empire by a national army. The story of Egypt, of Persia, of Carthage, and of Rome, as well as every modern example, are eloquent with warning of the inevitable result of this abandonment of national responsibility, and Great Britain will not be able to escape the operation of the same remorseless law.

THE CLAPTRAPPISTS.

The domestic affairs of the millionaire socialist artist, Ferdinand Earle, the well-known painter, poet, and man of letters, who contributed to the *Illustrated London News* and other leading magazines, and even they required time to knock their material into shape, time which will never be obtainable amidst the lightning development of modern war.

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Now comes Miss Kuttner's story. Miss Kuttner is the "affinity" who, at the invitation of Mrs. Earle, lived for months in the Earle household and "tried to make him love his wife." Miss Kuttner (says the "Telegraph") is 22, a plump brunette, and the very opposite of Mrs. Earle, who is a thin blonde.

Miss Kuttner, like the artist, feels that she has a mission in the world, and at one time was a very zealous settlement worker.

She says the whole affair has been horribly misinterpreted by the press, but she says "we have placed our idea too high for the populace to see them."

In a long interview on Saturday, Miss Kuttner admitted that Earle and herself were kinder minds in complete harmony.

Mrs. Earle said this, and implied me to live with her, and I did my best to help them understand each other. All were perfectly honest in the transaction.

My every motive was altruistic. Mrs. Earle tried hard to help herself and her husband. He tried, too, but they simply could not understand each other. Then, realizing that it was hopeless, she came to me and said I should take the place which she declared was properly mine, and I wished her to hold.

"She said she would go away and get a divorce and Earle might have the happiness he could not have with her. She was insistent about it, and there was not the least bit of feeling against me; indeed, she was just the opposite."

"She would have done it before only Earle could not get himself to agree to let the baby go, but in his generosity he saw it was only right that the mother should have him, and he finally agreed that the boy should accompany her."

"He wanted her to have all the happiness possible. He was happy; he wanted her to be." Miss Kuttner, who objects to be called "the affinity," declaring that such a term is disrespectful to an American woman, makes out a good case.

She hardly saw eye to eye with the artist Earle, who was a national matrimonial affair public and posing for the Press photographers, but is confident headed for the best.

Like Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Miss Kuttner concludes with an appeal for the open-door principle in courtship, condemning the French system as a fertile source of much unhappiness.

"If we can do something to discourage the French system of courtship," Miss Kuttner says, "we shall not have suffered in vain, and Mr. Earle will have achieved his purpose."

THE DEBT OF CHINA.

So seldom is it that anything approaching a full statement of the public obligations of China is to be had that the following extract from the Financial Supplement of "The Times" possesses much more than a one-day interest. We, therefore, reprint it here. It is from the paper's Shanghai correspondent, and needs only to be supplemented by an equally circumstantial and trustworthy summary of China's resources and revenues to place the creditors of that vast amorphous empire in possession of all they require to know.

Unhappily the income of China is much more difficult to get at than the catalogue of her foreign debts. Actually the inquirer can only be sure of the figures presented by the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, all other Chinese resources being matters of guessing—mere darknesses for the most part. Europe trusts China because it believes in the probity and efficiency of the international Chinese service, and on no other ground. This may be unjust to the Chinese Government, we think it is, but it is the fact none the less, and yet the debt charges as here exhibited much exceed the annual amount of the Customs receipts, or did so until increased duties were imposed and additional taxes given to the foreign service for collection. We speak rather in the dark, last year's report of the Customs Department not having reached us. Several, however, of the loans enumerated below enjoy special securities in the form of railway, and there is no good ground for doubting the adequacy of the security at any point, provided China enjoys internal peace and has no quarrels with her neighbors.

Another "Boxer" episode would probably sweep away the Manchu dynasty and might render the loosely-knit empire in pieces with consequences disastrous to the foreign creditor. A possibility of such a danger must never be put out of sight, but it seems a possibility only. China has begun to wake up, to adopt new ideas, and to make progress in economic development along Western lines, and, left to themselves, the rulers and people are much more likely to strive to accelerate the redemption of their foreign debts than to interfere with the due payment of the charges these involve. Only thus, they will think, can they secure their freedom, and dispense with the interference of the foreigners accordingly that the real danger lies. If China be provoked or plundered, treated with insolent, aggressive injustice by the Powers always insisting, each other in taking always jealous last one should reap while the others merely provide or sharpen the sickle, a few years may bring another upheaval that would ruin all. Antisocial of these Powers must be in evil omen now. In a cold-blooded way they agreed to load China with debt called indemnity, weighty enough to hold her in their mercy for forty years, and already China is on her feet again, asserting her right to exist as an unfettered empire, and her temper is rising as her reorganization goes on. The diplomacy of the generation will have to be more prudent than that of the last if disastrous mistakes are to be avoided.

Of the debts of most of the countries of the world official statements are made from time to time, and the authorities of debtor nations are most careful in presenting to the public the state of their finances. China does not act in this way, the Government being as averse to publicity as the Chinese bankers; and the public is left to find out for itself the financial condition of the Empire. The result is a wonderful amount of incomplete knowledge; and most of the publications to which we turn for information give the same figures from year to year, with no account taken of amortization during the year, and not always any account of new debt incurred.

Before the outbreak of the war with Japan, 1894-5, the foreign debt incurred by China was insignificant in amount, the only loan of which any portion now remains outstanding being a small one of £11,000 at seven per cent, issued in 1895, of which £21,000 has been redeemed (on December 31, 1906), leaving £53,000 still to be redeemed. The Government had one knowledge of the financial history of Turkey and Egypt, and had no intention of having that history repeated on its own soil and it steadily resisted all blandishments to "improve its estate" on borrowed money; it was encouraged in this attitude by the long-continued peace of thirty years from 1864, and by its daily habit of resisting what appeared to it always to be foreign aggression. Besides this it was in the position of the mere art who keeps no bank account, the were the Governments of Europe down to 200 years ago, and had not acquired the borrowing habit.

China formerly always fought her wars, even the disastrous Taiping rebellion, on a cash basis, the only credit she obtained being from her own troops and her own paravoyers. Her idea of the sinews of war is the *Kriegsgeld*, and not a loan on modern lines, introduced new ideas, and she was compelled to resort to loans. There were a few unsuccessful attempts to seek domestic loans, and a domestic loan for 5,000,000 taels (£750,000) was issued at seven per cent per annum (about eight and a half per cent per annum), succeeded only because it was managed directly by the Commissioner of Customs at Canton; this was a short term loan, and was wholly paid off by 1902. There were also four foreign loans, for a total of £5,635,000. One, a silver loan for 10,000,000 taels (£1,635,000), issued in 1894 at seven per cent, has been redeemed to the extent of £2,500,000, leaving £1,145,000 outstanding. The other three were gold loans issued in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and of them £2,200,000 has been redeemed, leaving £2,800,000 outstanding on December 31, 1906. Then came the settlement of the bill to Japan of 23,000,000 taels (£3,500,000) for war indemnity, and with it the scramble of the European Powers for politico-financial influence. During the three years following the conclusion of peace three loans were issued for a total of £47,820,000 to pay the indemnity, to clear off floating debt, to provide for rearmament and to cover expenses of station and outfitting. The first, issued in 1895, for 4,000,000 francs (£15,820,000) at four per cent, and guaranteed by the Russian Government "in case of need," was issued by a combination of French bankers; the second, for £16,000,000 at five per cent, was issued in 1896, and the third, for £16,000,000 at four and a half per cent, was issued at ninety in 1898, by a combination of English and German bankers, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation for England, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for Germany. Of these loans, with a total face value of £47,820,000, there had been paid off by December 31, 1906, the sum of £5,392,635, leaving £42,427,365 outstanding. Of these loans the first will be entirely paid off in 1931, the second in 1932, and the third in 1943; and all are secured upon the Maritime Customs revenue and on certain additional taxes placed under the supervision of the Maritime Customs.

The next historic event for which China had to pay was the midsummer madness of 1900. A careful inquiry was made into the amount which the Empire could pay, warranted sufficient

to keep quiet for forty years to come, and in the International Protocol of September 7, 1901, it was settled at £267,500,000. This was the total of the amounts claimed by the several Powers for compensation for injuries suffered by their nationals, and for the cost of military operations in restoring order in North-China, and the amounts were subjected to no audit or examination. Approximately the amounts claimed by each Power were as follows:—

Russia	13,575,000
Germany	13,500,000
France	10,800,000
Great Britain	7,425,000
Japan	5,400,000
United States	4,725,000
Italy	4,050,000
Belgium	1,350,000
Austria-Hungary	675,000
Holland and Spain	200,000

It was decided that the Empire could stand an annual charge of £8,045,000, and with an existing annual charge of about £3,540,000 for ante-1890 loans, there remained a sum of £4,505,000, which was assigned to the present service of the indemnities, principal and interest at four per cent. In order to provide for a progressive increase in payment of the principal of the indemnities in proportion as prior debt charges were liquidated, and to keep the annual charge for existing obligations at about the same amount of £5,361,500 the annuities for the indemnity were divided into five series:—

- (a) £1,250,000, amortization began in 1902, and £373,936 paid off to December 31, 1906.
- (b) £2,000,000, amortization begins in 1911.
- (c) £225,000, amortization begins in 1915.
- (d) £750,000, amortization begins in 1916.
- (e) £1,280,000, amortization begins in 1932.

All five series terminate and are finally to be paid off on December 31, 1940.

The Russo-Japanese War for the redemption of Manchuria (1904-5) was fought without direct cost to the Chinese Government, but one loan was issued in 1906 for £1,500,000 at five per cent. Of this loan £300,000 was paid off in January, 1907, and the balance is redeemed by equal instalments up to 1929.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

Of the Government loans and indemnities now outstanding in whole or in part, the original face value was £123,870,000. Of this amount, £9,350,241 had been redeemed by December 31, 1906, leaving £114,519,759 then outstanding. The last of the loans will be redeemed in 1944, and the last of the indemnities paid off in 1940. There remain the railway loans secured each on the line of railway and all with a Government guarantee. These are:

- (1) Imperial Chinese Railway, £2,500,000 at five per cent, of which £115,000 has been paid off.
- (2) Peking-Hankow Railway, £12,500,000 francs (£1,500,000) at five per cent, of which redemption begins in 1909.
- (3) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, £2,900,000 (out of an authorized issue of £3,250,000) at five per cent.
- (4) Canton-Hankow Railway, £1,000,000 lent by the Government of Hongkong at four per cent.
- (5) Canton-Kowloon Railway, £1,500,000 in course of issue (June, 1907) at five per cent.

The total amount of the foreign debt, constituting an obligation of the Imperial Government and secured on its revenues, including Government loans not yet paid off, indemnity (1901) and railway loans, is as follows:—

Total amount of original issue, £135,270,080. Charge in 1906 for interest and sinking fund (including one redemption in January, 1907), £2,943,743.

Paid off to January 31, 1907, £9,350,241. Outstanding January 31, 1907, £125,919,839. —*Investors' Review.*

PHILIPPINE CARNAVAL ASSOCIATION.

The following interesting circular has reached us for publication. Resolved that the first annual Philippine Carnival be held in Manila during the week commencing Monday, February 3, 1908, to be known and designated as Carnival week. The festivities of the week will be arranged on the idea or motive of a visit by the Monarch of the Occident to the Monarch of the Orient reigning in Manila. On the arrival of the visiting monarch in the harbor, he will be received with royal honors, salutes, dressed ships, etc. He will be met by the reigning monarch, attended by his court and retinue, in a brilliant court and residence of justice, will arrive in the place of de-barkation where he will be given the freedom of the city. On the following day there will be a land parade participated in by both monarchs, their courts and retinues. Following this day there will be a series of displays by the followers of each monarch in which supremacy will be contested for in feats of arms, games, sports, and representative amusements. At the conclusion of these contests, when prizes are about to be awarded, a monarch greener than either, the King of Carnival, attended by a brilliant court and retinue of justice, will arrive to preside at the place of de-barkation where he will be given the freedom of the city. On the following day there will be a land parade participated in by both monarchs, their courts and retinues. Following this day there will be a series of displays by the followers of each monarch in which supremacy will be contested for in feats of arms, games, sports, and representative amusements. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED.

BY a WINE and SPIRIT FIRM a EUROPEAN SALESMAN. Must be sober, energetic and persevering. Apply by letter to "WINE" Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 1855



MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1907, at 2.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' and adjutant licences for the year 1907-1 (8 under Ordinance No. 8 of 1898).

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistrate's Office.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistrate on or before FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1907.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1656

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN" Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1652

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CANDIA" FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered Steamship

"ISTOK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 653

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SALE will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on behalf of the Poor Orphans on the 15th inst., at 2.30 p.m. of Ladies and Children Underclothing, Dresses, and other useful and embroidered articles suitable for birthday presents, &c.

The Superintendents hope to receive and merit a large share of public patronage.

ITALIAN CONVENT, 28, Caine Road, Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 1611

C.M.S. BAXTER MISSION.

THE ANNUAL SALE of WORKS in aid of the above, will be held in the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, the 15th October, from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 11343

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE PROSPECTUS of the EASTERN FIBRE CO., LTD., the New Company being formed for the treatment of RAMIE by a New Process, may be obtained at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1646

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED Two FURNISHED ROOMS within easy distance of Clock Tower. Bath and Breakfast only. State terms. Apply to "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th October 1907. 1645

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HALY-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1635

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited, Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1623

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria, and the Western Division of Kowloon, occupied by more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMED WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the month of September and October.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircases, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-mai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary, Dated this 1st day of October, 1907. 1617

CHEUNG WOO, (Established 1845.)

SHIPHANDLER, STEVEDORE, SHIP'S PROVISION AND NAVY CONTRACTOR, COAL MERCHANT, &c., No. 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1641

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated).—Actresses' Photos, catalogue (free, or with sample, 2d. (letter postage)).—A. DE SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 126

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM
RED MAHOAGANY
WHITE do.
GREY BOX
TALLOW WOOD
BLACK BUTT
WHITE STRINGY BARK
RED do.
TURPENTINE
BLUE GUM

all in equal proportional quantities. Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong she Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908—Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE KWONGTUNG MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LD. Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

NIGHT STEAMER TO CANTON.

S.S. SAN CHEUNG.

New Twin Screw Steamer, Capt. J. MCINTY, Leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 p.m. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

Fare 1st Class \$3 single passage Meals \$1 each.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACAO

on every SUNDAY Leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m.

Returning from Macao at 6.30 p.m.

Fare 1st Class \$1.50 single passage 2nd " 80 3rd " 40

Meals \$1 each.

Servants' passages must be paid for.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD., No. 222, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. 1527

INTIMATION

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS 20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS.

ALREADY COMPILED: "20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of West Australia."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Natal."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Orange River Colony."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Ceylon."

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Straits Settlements and F.M.S." in the Press.

"20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports in course of compilation."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS: LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, desire it to be distinctly understood that no copies of their forthcoming work on Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports will be obtainable by anyone residing in these countries except by advance subscription, in respect of which a deposit of not less than one half shall have been paid before the book goes to press. No copy will be delivered in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world until after the issue required local has been despatched from London, and then only under the following guarantee, signed by the publisher:

"I, of being desirous of purchasing a copy of the Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong and Shanghai and Treaty Ports, hereby undertake, as a condition of the purchase, that I will neither take nor send the book, directly or indirectly, to any part of the territory to which it relates."

A printed slip setting forth the conditions under which the book is sold will also be inserted in every copy that is not intended for use in Hongkong, Shanghai or Treaty Ports.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PRESS REVIEWS OF PREVIOUS WORKS.

"THE GUARDIAN" July 10, 1907.

Books of Reference.

"It would be difficult to find a book of reference more trustworthy or more complete."

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT" July 12, 1907.

Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon is, perhaps, not a very appropriate title for a book which aims at conveying something very much more than the mere impressions. The volume is extremely handsome and ornamental, the binding is magnificent, the paper excellent, the illustrations, which are said to number 3,000, admirably executed. There is much valuable information regarding tea and rubber cultivation, pearl fisheries, and every branch of trade and industry practised in the island."

"THE SPECTATOR" July 1, 1907.

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon (Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited)—This very sumptuous volume, with its 376 quarto pages and its illustrative photographs, numbering nearly 3,000, is well worthy of its objects."

"Yet by whatever biographical name it is described, it is an invaluable compendium of facts and figures for acquirers specially interested in the present state of Ceylon; and its material features, it should be added, reflect credit upon everyone concerned in its production."

"THE MORNING POST" June 29, 1907.

"This is done in the case, for you shall not think of anything which might be worth knowing about 'Lloyd's Pearl Drop' and be disappointed in finding information about it."

"THE DAILY NEWS" July 9, 1907.

"Every aspect of the island, historical, commercial political and legal, and so forth has been treated and in each case the subject has been entrusted to an expert."

"THE FINANCIAL NEWS" July 15, 1907.

"Reviewed by P. Roy F. Martin, F.R.G.S." It has long been a reproach among publishers that, until the heterogeneous literature which continually pours forth from the press, little or no attention is devoted to the numerous interests which our own colonies possess, and concerning which the general public have—and can obtain—little or no information. To a great extent this omission is repaired by the occasional issue of such works as "Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon; its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources, edited by Mr. Arnold Wright and published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, Tudor Street, E. C."

Comprehensive as the sub-title of this handsome volume is, it by no means fails to justify itself in the subject matter treated—No phase of history, life or industry of, or in, the beautiful "Pearl-drop of India"—as Ceylon has been not inaptly termed—is overlooked, and the same scrupulous and discriminating care which has characterized publications emanating from the same source is observable in this.

"THE CEYLON INDEPENDENT" July 13, 1907.

"No expense has seemingly been spared in its preparation to achieve a satisfactory result, one that would redress credit both on the Colony and the producers."

"TIMES OF CEYLON" July 17, 1907.

"The book forms a most useful directory to the business houses in the port and to the commercial industry of the island generally. In this way it should serve a very useful purpose. In concluding a lengthy, but far from complete, running review on this monumental book on Ceylon, we once again take the opportunity of complimenting all concerned on the careful and thorough manner in which it has been produced from the first page to the last. There is not the slightest evidence of scamped work anywhere, on the contrary every page bears ample testimony of the admirable character of the supervision over the production both in London and in Ceylon."

"THE WEST AUSTRALIAN" August 7, 1907.

"It is remarkable for the completeness with which the labour involved in its compilation has been carried out."

"LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH" April 6, 1906.

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal is a splendid volume worthy of its great subject. It is a mine of information." Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1642

ENTERTAINMENTS

PROMENADE CONCERT.

THE Members and Friends of the CATHOLIC UNION, with kind assistance of the BUMBLE BEE MINSTREL TROUPE, & the ORCHESTRA of the SOCIÉTÉ PHILHARMONICA, will give

A PROMENADE CONCERT

in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), the 12th inst., at 9 p.m.

Admission: \$1. Tickets can be had at the Robinson Piano Co. or at the gate on the night of the Concert. Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1632

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 9.15 p.m.

The Concert will be in aid of the following charities: THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, THE SHAMEN'S MISSION.

Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be obtained from VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1631

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

55 LONDON ARTISTS 55

Will present the following latest London Successes:

THURSDAY, October 17th: The Great Gaiety Theatre Success, "THE ORCHID."

FRIDAY, October 18th: The Rage of the present London Season, "THE NEW LEADIN'."

at Present Crowding the Gaiety Theatre London.

SATURDAY, October 19th: The Brilliant Musical Comedy, "SERGEANT BRUE."

of the "O" Division.

MONDAY, October 21st: The Beautiful Comic Opera, "AMASIS."

From the New Theatre and Criterion Theatre London.

TUESDAY, October 22nd: Sydney Jones' Masterpiece, "THE GEISHA."

WEDNESDAY, October 23rd: Seymour Hicks' successful Musical Comedy, "THE BEAUTY OF BATH."

THURSDAY, October 24th: The Spectacularly Funny Musical Comedy, "THE GAY PARISIENNE."

FRIDAY, October 25th: The Highest Successful Musical Comedy, "THE DORISMAIDS."

SATURDAY, October 26th: George Edwards' English Production, "THE GIRL ON THE STAGE OR THE LITTLE CHERUB."

MONDAY, October 28th: The Great Appello Theatre Success, "MR. POPPLE OF IPPLETON."

TUESDAY, October 29th: The Rage of London and New York, "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

WEDNESDAY, October 30th: The Sparkling Military Comedy, "LADY MADCAP."

THURSDAY, October 31st: The Sparkling Chinese Comic Opera, "SEE SEE."

Musio by Sydney Jones, Composer of the "Geisha."

LAST NIGHT.

FRIDAY, November 1st: "THE SPRING CHICKEN."

Box Plan Now Open at MESSRS. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1618

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OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

"THE EYRIE" Peak (Furnished) for 3 Months from 1st September 19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 CANDIA, British str., 4,195, Owen Jones 11th Oct.—London via Port 4th Aug. General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 HANGKONG, British str., 11th Oct.—Canton.
 HONGKONG, British str., 2,050, Kinghorn, 10th Oct.—Singapore 14th Oct. General—Chinese.
 ISTOK, Austrian str., 1,850, M. Tioa, 11th Oct.—Bombay 20th Sept. General—Sander, Wierler & Co.
 MONMOUTH, British cruiser, 3,800, John A. Tuke, 11th Oct.—Amoy 9th Oct.
 OHLAND, Norw. str., 7, T. A. Tie, 10th Oct.—Rajah and Borneo 4th Oct. Timber—Waller & Co.
 PROFIT, Norwegian str., 11th Oct.—Canton.
 TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. Somerville, 11th Oct.—Manila 8th Oct. General—Butterfield & Swire.
 WILMINGTON, American gunboat, 1,500, W. Bush, 10th Oct.—Wenchow 8th Oct.
 YOHOW, British str., 1,312, F. Northcote, 11th Oct.—Shanghai Oct. 7th. Swatow 10th. General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office, 11th October.
 Chingta, British str., for Yokohama
 Hongkong, British str., for Amoy
 J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow
 Keenun, British str., for Seattle
 Profit, Norwegian str., for Saigon
 Ruby, British str., for Manila
 Yohow, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES

11th October.
 AMARI, British str., for Amoy
 CHANGCHOW, British str., for Canton
 Chingta, Chinese str., for Shanghai
 HAIKOW, British str., for Swatow
 HAIKOW, French str., for Hoihow
 KUNSHING, German str., for K. C. Wan
 KUNSHING, German str., for Swatow
 LEVANT, Italian str., for Singapore
 LEVANT, Italian str., for Manila
 MANILA, German str., for Manila
 PERISA, British str., for San Francisco
 PONTIAC, British str., for Manila
 SHANGHAI, British str., for Swatow
 TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe
 UTA MARU, Japanese str., for Sourabaya.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Harpoon* reports: Light variable winds until the parcel of 19 deg. North, then moderate to fresh N.E. monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCK

October 11th.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS—H.M.S. *Otter*, *Del*, *Progress*, *Manila*.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—*Luncheon*, *Protea*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
 "CATHERINE APCAP"
 Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TODAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID RASCOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1618

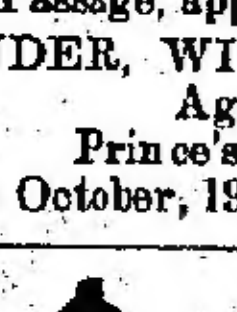


AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship
 "CHINA"
 Capt. A. de Petris, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, the 14th inst., as previously advertised. This steamer has special accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewards. For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 3



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship
 "ISTOK"
 Capt. M. Tioa, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. For Freight apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1622

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK

THE Steamship
 "GULF OF VENICE"
 will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK (via SHANGHAI) on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th October. For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. 1648

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1228-1254

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to High Pier. 3. From High Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL...	NERA	Brit. str.	—	C. Schmitz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at 1 p.m.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	—	—	On 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BELOARVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Solmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Girardot	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HOFENSTAUFE	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	SILISIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th December.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KLISIA	Ger. str.	—	Rud. Meyer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
ODDESSA	PERISA	Aus. str.	—	P. Craglietto	MELCHERS & CO.	About 26th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	NIHI NOVGOROD	Rus. str.	—	—	—	On 13th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HEARLEY	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd November.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	OCEAN MONARCH	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	—	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	On 25th inst.
AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	D. Baird	—	End of November.
AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Dawson	—	On 26th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 7th Nov., at Noon.
VLADIVOSTOCK VIA SHANGHAI	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Sander	—	About 30th inst.
KOBE	GULF OF VENICE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th Nov., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	THIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	—	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Sander	—	To-morrow, at Daylight.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	THIAN	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	—	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	CHOWKONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. H. Lishman	—	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHOWKONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	—	End of October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KWIKANG	Swed. str.	—	—	—	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CANTON	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CANTON	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NOKE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YIKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	HANGKONG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOOSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	—	Middle of November.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ARCTICA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SILISIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	STAL	Dan. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FRITHICE	Nor. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FUKUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Koeel	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Northcote	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KUANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Wavel	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Sakurai	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SINGAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jameson	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YENSHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	T. Meyrick	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	E. Finlayson	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CATHERINE APCAP	Brit. str.	—	W. D. A. Thomas	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ISTOK	Aus. str.	—	M. Tioa	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KUTANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Baller	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TIJAH	Dut. str.	—	de Brouwers	—	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 16

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S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.

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OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

SILISIA ... 2nd November

SCANDIA ... 2nd December

HOMEWARD.

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* HOFENSTAUFE ... 20th October

SILISIA ... 11th December

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:

SITHONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 21st Oct.

SILISIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Nov.

DORTMUND ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 20th Nov.

SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Dec.

C. FEED-LATISZ ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Dec.

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BELGRAVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 19th Oct.

* HOFENSTAUFE ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 30th Oct.

SUEVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 12th Nov.

BRISGAVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 26th Nov.

* SILISIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 11th Dec.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 7

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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"NERA"

Captain C. Schmitz, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 1 p.m.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKO	Cap't. G. Phillips	About 10th Oct.	Freight and Passengers.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CANTON	Cap't. O. Jones, R.N.R.	About 12th Oct.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 18th Oct.	Freight and Passengers.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	Noon, 19th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 15th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 15th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

AGENTS

11

OSA KA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY 13th Oct. at 9 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WED'DAY 16th Oct. at Daylight.
POOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ERITHOR"	SUNDAY 13th Oct. at 6 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

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R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	TO SAIL	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,100	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Nov.	9th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 16th Jan.	3rd Feb.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER, with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York \$71.10

Intermediate on Steamers 240. " " 242.

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First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Paddar Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 18th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Tuesday, 22nd October.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"KLEIST"	Wednesday, 23rd Oct., at Noon.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 7th Nov., at Noon.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOHRS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
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Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

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BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

	Tons Reg.	
"BUELOW"	8,000	ON MARCH 11th.
Cap't. FORMES.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON MARCH 25th.
Cap't. von BINSER.		
"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON APRIL 8th.
Cap't. POLACK.		

CALLING AT NAPLES; GENOA; GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO
LAND-PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELOHRS & CO.,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1907.

General Agents. 1385

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOLIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong 9.30 P.M. (SATURDAYS excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (SUNDAYS excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents: Messrs E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1907.

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GENTS' TAILORING CATALOGUE, LADIES' FASHION BOOKLET,
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Stammering,
Nervous, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Hysteria, Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO. 68

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LEVANZO"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"ROON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WANGS-DAI, the 9th inst., at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NORE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 12th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"CHINA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

This vessel brings Cargo from:—
Fiume ex a.s. "Hungaria."
Venice ex a.s. "Espero."

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 17th inst., will be subject to sale.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS

MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (Karatse, Kobe and Yokohama). With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamers Tons
"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 End of Nov.
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Some time in March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S.N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager.
York Building.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

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JAPAN IN KOREA.

SIGNS OF SUCCESS.

In view of the alarming amount of hostile criticism that has been directed against Japan's administration in Korea, the public will doubtless be interested to know, says the Tokyo correspondent of the Standard, the results of a somewhat careful inquiry into what Japan has really been doing to the extent to which she has been able to bring her plans to fruition. And if this necessarily meagre review of so vexed a question should result in disappointment to those who all along have expected that Japan would have shown the same competence, for celerity of reformation that attended her policy of melioration in Formosa, there will be less liability to unjust criticism if it be borne in mind that there is no real identity of circumstances in the task undertaken or the changes to be effected.

In Formosa Japan entered into her own possession and had a free hand to plan and execute as she deemed expedient, whereas in Korea she is regarded as an intruder, with a corrupt and moribund bureaucracy of centuries' growth to take to pieces and reconstruct, and therein spite of the unceasing opposition of a mass of people as ignorant and superstitious as any to be found on earth.

Notwithstanding the opinions of those who maintain that Japan is an usurper in Korea, we have to admit that she was imperatively called to enter upon the reformation of Korea in order to save her from the close of the China-Japan war, the resumption of peace with Russia, the internal conditions, as well as the foreign relations of Korea, were an unmitigated menace not only to Japan's own interests with respect to the balance of power in the Far East, but to the permanence of peace itself. After the close of the conflict with China, Korea, left free to choose her own destiny, quickly fell a prey to the designs of Russia, compelling the armed interference of Japan and plunging two great nations into the horrors of war.

After the signature of the Treaty of Portsmouth, permanently to safeguard the peace which it proclaimed, it became absolutely necessary that some authority acceptable to the leading Powers should undertake the management of Korean affairs until such time as that nation should evolve a capacity for independent self-government. An Japan was on the ground, so to speak, and the nearest of kin to the Korean, it seemed only natural to the Powers concerned that she should be assigned the task of reforming Korea. Apart altogether from the international aspect of the question, the reign of injustice and despotism, cruelty that was degrading Korea called for interference in the interest of civilisation.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULT TASK.

Before Japan could enter upon the duty assigned her, she was at the outset confronted with the very unpleasant responsibility of formally enforcing a protectorate of the country. Korea was approached in the most patient, considerate, and diplomatic manner, and the conditions carefully explained, but the overtures of Japan were met by evasion, not to say resentment. It became evident to Japan that no good could be accomplished by treating Korea as an independent Power. A Conference between the representatives of the two nations was called in November, 1895, but the Koreans naturally, yet blindly aware of outside interference, placed every obstruction in the way of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty; a corrupt and imbecile officialdom, encouraged by a bigoted and semi-savage populace, resented what was regarded as an unwarrantable assumption on the part of Japan, and had practically to be forced into submission to a legal agreement placing Korea under the protection of Japan.

That the Korean officials did not voluntarily acquiesce in the suzerainty of Japan, even Japan herself will be ready to admit; and for this personal assumption of the sovereignty rights of Korea Japan has been roundly scolded and severely blamed by certain writers and publicists; but, in justice to Japan, it ought to be the duty of her critics to suggest a method that, in the face of the necessity of occupying the country, would have been at once more humane and more effective than that which Japan adopted. Japan could have made war upon Korea and formally annexed the country, as nations have done time and again, but she effected the inception of her task by peaceful and diplomatic means.

It is quite true the mark to urge that Japan is in Korea without the consent and goodwill of the people over whom she essays her jurisdiction. Though this be true, who will honestly say that her presence there is not as necessary to the improvement of Korean affairs and the maintenance of peace as the presence of the United States in Cuba, or of France in Morocco. It is admittedly as much the right of nations to protect their frontiers as it is to ensure the progress of civilisation among their weaker neighbours. Consequently Japan could not in the circumstances, and so long as she exercises a benign and enlightened influence in her manipulation of Korean affairs it would appear only right that the difficulties of her colossal endeavour should not be increased by unfair criticism.

To initiate her plans to bring order out of chaos, and to accelerate the progress of reform, Japan at once called to her assistance one of the foremost statesmen of the empire, the Marquis Ito, a diplomatist and an empire builder of unquestioned repute at home and abroad; and this "grand old man" is now spending the declining years of his long and illustrious life in bringing his mature wisdom and experience to bear upon the task of mastering the complexities of the present situation with permanent benefit to all concerned. While some of his critics would dispute his right to be there, none of them envy him his position, which is assuredly one of the most baffling ever thrust upon a public man. His is the duty of persuading a people made distrustful of all officials by centuries of cruelty and misadministration of human needs, whether of their tribal enemies or of the Chinese and coolies who live on the verge of the hills, or are engaged in the camphor industry. The Japanese, who—well organised and determined as they are—have not yet succeeded in effecting their conquest, have already had some desperate encounters with these irreconcilable enemies, and parties of soldiers have even been surprised and slaughtered and their heads borne away into the dark recesses of the mountains. For although these singular people have been known to welcome the white stranger, their villages with the greatest cordiality, with the camphor prospector they will hold no intercourse, regarding him as the agent of a foreign yoke, and his severed head in their remote villages is typical of this only terms on which they will ever consent to meet him until the final conquest of their mountain stronghold is achieved.

Thus, while Chinese heads were at one time most eagerly sought for, the growing danger their continued independence created by the presence of Japan has invested their actions with a new rationale. Consequently the young

that during the first eighteen months of her administration no fewer than seventy-seven ministers either resigned or were removed from the service of the Government.

Japan has regarded her task in Korea as one of reconstruction and purification from the very foundation of the Government upwards; she found no substratum of either ability or character to build upon; she discovered no institutions intact that a modern State could take over, and utilise just as they stood. It is not to be wondered at, in view of the radical changes that Japan proposed and has now actually carried out, that the brief period of her occupation should be marked by a persistent feeling of indignation, the inhabitants frequently finding expression in rioting and bloodshed. It is a not question with some whether Japan is doing the best that could be done with the material at hand; but in view of the magnitude of her task in alleviating the condition of a degenerate nation, it must be admitted that no conspicuous improvement can be justly expected in so brief a space, no matter how perfect the means of reform.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

All will concur in ascribing to the Marquis Ito the desire and the ability to ensure the social and civil elevation of Korea, if he is but given a fair opportunity. At least, if he should fail, there is no one else in Japan considered equal to it. There is apparently room for doubt whether his compatriots are doing all that might be done to facilitate the Marquis Ito's plans for the regeneration of Korea. His arduous task is considerably retarded in its consummation by the large number of irresponsible Japanese now flocking into Korea. More than 100,000 have already taken themselves thither, and as yet the stream of immigration gives no sign of abatement.

This tremendous influx of Japanese adventurers, too often guilty of inflicting abuse and injustice upon the ignorant inhabitants of Korea, continually tend to embarrass the situation. Still, the progress of reform is undoubtedly maintained, and assuredly in time abuses that may now be general will become incidental, if they do not entirely disappear. Those in deepest sympathy with Japan's struggle after modern ideals and conditions will be free to acknowledge the magnificent sacrifices by which Japan has saved her own frontiers and freed Korea from Russian domination, thus placing the whole Oriental world in a position fearlessly and freely to develop its best of character and endeavour. The sincerity, determination, courage, and efficiency evinced by that sacrifice must inevitably attend the progress of Japan's reorganisation of Korea; and, though occasionally there will be mistakes and often much that is misunderstood, we may feel confident that the ultimate outcome will make for the general enlightenment and freedom of the Korean people.

RAILWAYS AND LANS.

It would not be possible at this time to give any extended view of the many indications of achievement that already are attending the course of Japan's administration in Korea. The fine system of railways that Japan has built from one end of the country to the other has greatly enhanced the land values of the interior, as well as proved a potent civilising factor; and Japanese loans are being devoted to developing the industrial and commercial resources of the country. Enormous sums have already been expended by the Japanese Government on the improvement and extension of highways; for before the advent of Japan there were no roads fit for horse vehicles. Modern systems of waterworks are already under way in some of the larger towns and cities, and with improved sanitation, the fearful epidemics to which Korea has been subject will become as rare as they now are in Japan.

Plans have been formulated for a national system of education similar to that in Japan; textbooks are in course of preparation for the new schools, for which Japanese normal and training colleges are to provide efficient teachers. The Japanese mind, imbued as it is with the spirit of modern science, has made special efforts to root out demagogical superstitions, especially the pernicious practice of sorcery, but in the Imperial Court all attempts in this direction had been without avail.

AN INDUSTRY AT WAR.

FORMOSA CAMPHOR-FORESTERS.

That so simple an announcement as that the price of camphor was rising could be so widely associated with the dread issues of life and death would never enter the mind of the ordinary reader, says a writer in "Chamber's Journal." That the morsel of the fragrant drug which acts as the sentinel of our wardrobe against the invasion of predatory moths may stand for the death and doom of those who won it in the dark Formosan forests—may in very deed represent some dreary human tragedy, and have been the occasion of great joy in some wild hill-village when the hunters returned with the freshly severed heads—hidden from all but a few. But to those of us who know Formosa and the camphor trade, with its terrible dangers, the little semi-transparent blocks which we purchase are invested with a very real and even tragic interest; and when we are told that the price of camphor has risen, it is as though the diminutive cakes we handle were sensitised with telepathic power and vibrant with the intimation of tragedy.

No doubt, of course, the Japanese may nowadays control the market; but it is never so certain that they can control the head-hunting savages of the hills, and the development of this valuable industry, equally upon the success of their endeavours for reconquering and suppressing these determined and as yet unconquered tribes. Formosa, which is shaped somewhat like a huge sole, has a rugged, mountainous backbone in which Mount Morrison towers into the clouds to a height of 12,000ft. Throughout the wild peninsula of these mountains lurk a number of warlike tribes of varying strength, whose lives are devoted to hunting, fishing, and fighting with one another, their one community of interest being a passionate ardour in the collection of human heads, whether of their tribal enemies or of the Chinese and coolies who live on the verge of the hills, or are engaged in the camphor industry. The Japanese, who—well organised and determined as they are—have not yet succeeded in effecting their conquest, have already had some desperate encounters with these irreconcilable enemies, and parties of soldiers have even been surprised and slaughtered and their heads borne away into the dark recesses of the mountains. For although these singular people have been known to welcome the white stranger, their villages with the greatest cordiality, with the camphor prospector they will hold no intercourse, regarding him as the agent of a foreign yoke, and his severed head in their remote villages is typical of this only terms on which they will ever consent to meet him until the final conquest of their mountain stronghold is achieved.

Thus, while Chinese heads were at one time most eagerly sought for, the growing danger their continued independence created by the presence of Japan has invested their actions with a new rationale. Consequently the young

beavers, in qualifying for the dignity of matrimony by the collection of heads in proof of their valor, may now pose as champions of their race who gratifying their blood-lust upon some head-hunter and outnumbered little party of camphor-men, who at armament of fancied security have been suddenly taken unawares by their merciless foes. These, quite possibly, have been watching and counting the hours for some time previously for a head-hunter will live in wait for days for his victim, who, he knows, will take a certain path some time or other.

Among the dense foliage and undergrowth he shoots his victim at point-blank range, and with savage exultation severs the precious head of his quarry, whether dead or alive, carrying it back to his village, where he is received with inconceivable honour and rejoicings. The tree from which camphor is obtained is a species of laurel indigenous to Formosa, and it is on the mountains overrun by these terrible hordes of head-hunters that the extensive forests from which practically the world draws its supply of camphor are found. Of nearly seven million pounds obtained annually, this small island produces about 600,000 lb., half of which comes from Japan, a third from China, and one-sixth from Formosa. Allowing for a reasonable increase in the world's demand, it is estimated that Formosa contains sufficient camphor to supply the world for another hundred years and more, for Japan scrupulously plants a new tree for every one cut down in pursuit of the industry. Many of the best camphor-forests still lie beyond the protected zone, in disputed territory, and into these the Japanese are gradually working, as they require the trees for a system of book-houses from which their small posts can resist any attack by the savages. Japan is devoting herself with energy and success to the development of her Formosa colony, and in time no doubt will gain the mountain interior and subdue the ferocious guardians of the camphor-forests.

A WIFE'S DEBTS.

WHY PAY THEM—AS THE LAW NOW STANDS?

No, gentle reader, you are (as usual) mistaken. The object of this article is not to encourage a series of frauds upon excellent tradesmen. That would be, without doubt, contrary to good morals and public policy. No; my wholly innocent object is to suggest that the law, in an important particular, needs amendment.

Married women are now the spoiled children of English law—not, of course, in all respects but in some. It was not always so. For a long time the text-books treated questions relating to married women midway between questions relating to lunatics. The ladies shared the disabilities of each of the other two classes. But then came the rough-and-ready hand of legislation, until now a series of Married Women's Property Acts have placed wives and mothers in so greatly favoured a position—again, in some respects—that it is almost dangerous to do business with them.

THE BLAMELESS TRADESMAN. The general question is matter for a separate treatise. But I want to call attention to the strange case of debts incurred by married women. To put the matter shortly, and ignore unimportant exceptions, one may say that nowadays a married woman and her husband are, in a financial sense, strangers. The husband cannot dispose of his wife's property, nor the wife of her husband's property. When she makes a contract, the presumption is that she is making it "on her own account." But she can still, to a limited extent, pledge the credit of her husband. How is the blameless tradesman to know whether or not she is doing so or not? Obviously, he cannot ask her. If he did, he would soon have no customers to ask. So he is left to the operation of the law, which sometimes moves in a mysterious way. Take the simplest, and commonest case of a married woman who is living with her husband. The question whether she can pledge his credit is purely a question of the law of agency. The fact that she happens to be his wife is apparently immaterial. If she is acting as his agent to buy, he is liable; otherwise not. Now, of course no difficulty arises when a wife has "express" authority to pledge her husband's credit. But in the absence of such authority, and such authority is not common, the difficult question arises whether authority is "implied."

A long series of decisions—I need mention only "Dobson v. Dobson," "Jolly v. Rees," "Benton v. Benedict," "Montagu v. Benedict," "Manby v. Scott"—has left the law in a clear but unsatisfactory condition. There is a presumption that a wife living with her husband has his authority to pledge his credit for "necessaries"—that is to say, not merely for the bare necessities of life but for all articles reasonably necessary for the manner and station in which the household lives. That seems fair and reasonable enough.

FOUR WAYS OUT. The difficulty is that in various ways the presumption may be rebutted, and therefore it may prove the merest pitfall for the unhappy tradesman who relies upon it. "I think," said Lord Blackburn in the case of "Dobson v. Dobson," "said, if husband and wife are living together, that is a presumption of fact from which the jury may infer that the husband really did give his wife such authority. But, even then, I do not think that the authority would arise so long as she supplied her with the means of procuring necessaries otherwise."

The presumption may, in fact, be rebutted in any one of four distinct ways. If the husband is sued upon a contract made by his wife he may set up (1) as Lord Blackburn put it, that he had given his wife a sufficient allowance to enable her to procure necessaries; or (2) that he had, or that somebody had, already sufficiently supplied her with the sort of necessaries in question; or, again, (3) that he had forbidden the tradesman to charge goods to him; or finally, (4) that he had forbidden his wife to pledge his credit. If the husband can make good any one of these four allegations of fact, good presumption is gone, and the unfortunate tradesman may whistle for his money.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Now, is this quite fair? Of course, it is fair enough that the tradesman should not be able to recover if the husband has given him clear notice beforehand that he refuses to be held liable. But what is to be said of the other three cases? How is it to be known, or ascertained, whether the elegant lady on the public side of the counter has a sufficient allowance, or not? How is it to be known, or ascertained, whether she has a sufficient supply, or not? Above all how can any one be expected to know whether the prudent husband, in the small hours of the morning, when there was nobody in the bedroom but his wife and himself, forbade the sharer of his joys to pledge his credit? Yet a prohibition of that kind is, in law, sufficient.

It is, in any case, obvious to say that in this matter, as in so many others, the state of the law represents a compromise. There were two possible evils, one of which had to be chosen. Either the law was to permit a wife to spend her husband's money, not only without his knowledge and authority, but even in defiance of his express prohibition. Or, on the other

hand, the law was to permit innocent tradesmen, carrying on their business in the only practicable fashion, to enter into contracts upon which they could never recover. Of the two evils, the law chose the second. It left the seller to look out for himself. It stuck close to the principles of agency, and said in substance that any man who has business transactions with a married woman must either (1) make strict inquiry, or (2) take the risk of loss.

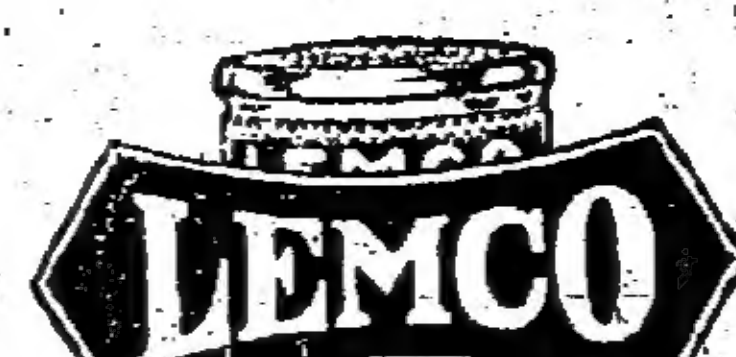
—This question is—and I am not going to answer it, but only to submit it for consideration—is in this state of the law quite satisfactory? Cannot a middle way be found which would mitigate the apparent unfairness of the existing law? If so, what is that way?—Morning Leader.

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October 11th, 1897.

The Prices are given in Dollar-Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

肉類	Mei Lang Pā Yuk—Beef, sirloin & prime cut	lb.	20
肉類	Hau Ngau Yok—Corned Beef	"	20
肉類	Shin Ngau Yok—Roast Beef	"	20
肉類	Ngau Lam—Breast of Beef	"	15
肉類	Tong Yuk—Butter		

牛肉	Ngau Yau—Beef root soup.....	15
牛肉	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak.....	20
牛肉	Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages.....	26
牛肉	Ngau No—Bullock's Brains pers lb	10
牛肉	Ngau Lek—Beef Steak, Sirloin ..	30
牛肉	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh	each 50
牛腩	Hām. Ngau Le—, corned ..	55
牛腩	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Heart ..	80
牛心	Ngau Sam—, Heart..... lb.	12

牛干	Ngau Kiu - Beef Hump,	
	salt,	20
牛干	Ngau Kuk - Bullock's Foot ...	each 7
牛干	Ngau Iu - Bullock's Kidney	" 10
牛干	Ngau Mei - Bullock's Tail	" 17
牛干	Ngau Kon - Bullock's Liver ...	lb. 12
牛干	Ngau T'o - Bullock's Tripe,	
	undressed	" 7
兩頭牛干	Ngau Teai Tau Kuk - Calves,	
	head and Feet,	set 1 (A)

羊脊	Yang P'ai Kwat—Mutton Chop	lb. 24
北羊	Yang Pe—Leg of Mutton	" 24
羊手	Yang Shau—Mutton Shoulder	" 30
羊心	Yang Tan—Sheep's Head	per wt. 60
羊心	Yang Sam—Sheep's Heart	lb. 6
羊腰	Yang Iu—Sheep's Kidneys	" 10
肝羊	Yang Kon—Sheep's Liver	lb. 24
蹄猪	Ch'ü K'o—Pigs' Feet	" 12
猪脑	Ch'ü Nü—Pig Brains	per set 2
猪腰	Ch'ü T'au—Pigs' Kys	lb 12
猪头	Ch'ü T'au—Pig's Head	" 12

豬腦	Chai Lai-Pigs' Kidney	pair 12
豬肺	Chai Pui Kwat-Pork Chop	" 24
豬心	Chai Sam-Pig's Heart	each 10
豬肝	Chai Kon-Pig's Liver	lb. 30
仔豬	Chai Tsai-Sucking Pigs (to order)	" "
清淨生	Shang Yang-Lamb-Beef Suet	" 16
淨生	Shang Yang-Lamb Mutton Suet	" 20
淨生	Ngau Tsai-Yeal	" 24
淨生	Ngau Lap-Ching-Beef Suet	" 26
淨生	Ngau Lap Ching-Yeal	" 20
FOURTE.		
仔雞	Kai Tsai-Chicken	" 23
雞	Sin Kai-Capons	" 28
雞	Pan Kai-Doves	each 15
鴨	Sang Shue Shui Ap-Wild Duck	" "
鴨	Ap-Ducks	lb. 15
鴨	Kai Tan-Hen's Eggs	doz. 22
鴨	Kai-Tsai-Poultry Canto	lb. 30

海南雞	Hoi Nam Kai—Fowls, Hainan...	"	22
鵝	Ngao—Geese	"	21
野鴨	Sheng Hoi Ya Ngao—Geese, Wild, Shanghai	pair	—
鴿	Pak Kop—Pigeons { Canton each	"	22
	Ho Chow	"	20
鴿	Om Chuan—Quail	"	22

什貨	Tō Tsai—Bare	—
山鵲	Shán K'ai—Pheasant	—
鸚鵡	Chā K'u—Partridge	each 70
番花	Wan Fā Tsak—Rice Birds ...	doz 65
鴿	Sō Tsai—Snipe	each 22
鴨	Shēu Ap—Teal	85
金雞	Fo K'ai Kung—Turkeys, Cock lb.	85
火雞	Fo K'ai Mo—Turkeys, Hen ...	45

FISH.

魚	KAM YU—Bream	" 11
魚	Pin Yu—Bream	" 13
魚	Tam Shō Yā—Canton Fresh-	" 13
水	water Fish	" 14
魚	Le Qū—Carp	" 18
魚	Ch'ok Yā—Cat Fish	" 12
魚	Man Yā—Codfish	" 24
蟹	Hai—Crabs	" 20

魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	12
沙	Shā Máng Yu—Dab	14
魚	Wong Mei Lun—Dace	11
沙	Tit To Shai—Dog Fish	9
魚	Hoi Sin—Eels, Conger	15
魚	Tsun Shui Sin—Eels, Fresh water	16
魚	Wong San—Eels, Yellow	16
蛙	T'ui K'ai—Frogs	24
魚	Shak Pan—Garoupa	32
魚	Pak Kip Yu—Gudgeon	22
魚	Tso Pak Yu—Herring	12

魚花黃	Halibut	24
鰻魚	Wong Fā Yū—Labrus	21
魚鰻	Lung Hā—Lobsters	32
魚鰻	Shi Yū—Mackerel	13
魚鰻	Loach	28
魚鰻	Chai Yū—Mullet	22

魚芒	Mong Yá—Monk Fish	lb.	24
魚生	Sing Hó—Oysters		20
魚公	Kai Kung Yá—Parrot Fish...		16
魚子	Tau Lo—Perch		15
魚子	Hau Tak Yá—Pile		8
魚子	Fa Po Tun—Plaice		18
魚子	Pak Ch'ong—Pomfret, White		28
魚子	Black Ch'ong		24
魚子	Ming Há—Pawns		48

公魚	Sik Kau Kung .. Rock Fish ..	15
魚	Ch'un Yü .. Roach ..	28
魚	Sa Yu .. Shark ..	6
魚	Ma Yau Yü .. Salmon, Canton ..	32
魚生	Shang Yü .. Salmon, Fresh Water ..	32
魚	Hä .. Shrimps ..	24
魚	P'ö Yü .. Skate ..	10

立	Lap Yü—Snapper	24	L
沙網	W'at Sa Yü—Soles	20	
魚	Tan Yü—Tench	18	
白左	Tao Hau Yü—Turbot	24	
魚	Kök Yü—Turtles, small, fresh- water	60	E
魚	Pak Bit Yü—White Bait	—	N

FRUITS.		
仁杏	Hang Yau—Almonds	18
山金	Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	24
桃天	Tin Tsan Pin Ko—Apples, C'foo	—
梨南	Hoi Tong—Apples, small, Chefoo	—
核蜜	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard, Macao	each —
本日	Yat Pun Ping Ko—Apples,	

城番	Shang Sheg Hiong Taiu —	1
	Bananas, fragrant, Canton	3
雪山	Shang Hiong Taiu—Bananas	—
	brides, Macao	5
桃桃	Yung Ti—Carambola	8
子雞	Fung Nut—Chesnuts, Chinese	10
王鳳	Ye Tsé—Cocoanuts	each 10

葡萄	P6 Tai Tsz—Grapes...	1st ql lb.	—
檸檬	Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	"	5
金山	Kam Shang Lingwon—Lemon, ql		
	American	.....each	5
荔枝	Lei Chi—Liches, Fresh	.....1st ql	10
		.....2nd	"
		.....3rd	"

萊	Lai Chi K'ong—Lachaei, Small	lb. 25	16
寧	Ning N'ong—Limes, Saigon	" 5	14
芒	Lui Sung Mong—Mango, Manila	"	14
安	On Nan Mong—Mango, Saigon	"	14
山	Ehan Chuk Tai—Mangosteens,	"	14
	per 100	..... 1st	14
理	Yong Sai K'wa—Water Melon,	"	14
	American	..... per lb.	14

西國	Sai Kwá—	Water Melons	China lb.	
東青	Hong Kwá—	Musk Melon		
	American.....	each		
	Passion Fruit, American..	each		
山	Mangoesteen	"		
	Papaw 1st.....	lb	15	
	2nd.....	"	10	

青仁烏	Fak Lam—Olives	"	—	the
甜橙	Ch'ang—Oranges, Am. Sweet	"	20	very
青皮	Chiu Chau (H'ang)—Oranges	"	—	by t
青皮	Swatow	"	—	the
青皮	O Mun Ch'ang—Oranges, Macao	"	—	by
青皮	Cha Sze Kat—" Small	"	—	walk
青皮	Tim Kat—" Mandarin	"	—	H
花生	Fa Shang—Peanuts	"	10	

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上海青	Shanghai Y Chai Chuk	Artichokes, Shanghai	...	—
菜胆	Loong Soo Tai—Amaranus, dos.	...	—	—
竹筴	Hung Tau T'oi—Bee-root,	each 2	...	—
菜心	Tring Kan—Cane Shoo,	bundle 8	...	—
菜薹	Yuen Ks—Brinjala, Garen,	lb. 4	...	—
菜花	Pak T'oi—Brassica	...	...	—
菜干	Chak Shun—Bamboo Shoo	...	...	—
菜干	Khai Tai T'oi—Cabbage, Chinese	...	...	—
菜干	Shai Kai T'oi—, Shanghai	each 10	...	—
菜干	Kan Sun—Carrots	...	...	—
菜干	Yue T'oi—Cauliflower,	each —	...	—
菜干	Chung Yue T'oi—Large Size	...	...	—
菜干	Mod. Size	...	...	—
菜干	Can T'oi—Celery, China	...	...	—
菜干	Yung Can T'oi—Celery, Eng.	...	...	—
菜干	Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash	...	...	—
菜干	Kan Lai Chai—Chilies, dried	...	...	—
菜干	Tring Fk Tai—Chilies, Green	...	...	—
菜干	Tring Kw—Chilies, Red	...	...	—
菜干	Kai Lai T'oi—Curry Squid,	...	...	—
菜干	English	...	...	—
菜干	Chung Tai—Garlic	...	...	—
菜干	Lo Keung—Ginger, old	...	...	—
菜干	Tring Tung—Ginger, young	...	...	—
菜干	Kan Lik—Green Pasa	...	...	—
菜干	Suk Mai—Sweet Corn, Shai	...	...	—
菜干	Yung Shung T'oi—Potatoes, .....	...	...	—
菜干	Mush Melon	...	...	—
菜干	Shang Tai Ku—Mushrooms, .....	...	...	—
菜干	fresh	...	...	—
菜干	Ma Ko—Ochra	...	...	—
菜干	Yung Yung Tau—Onions, B, Eng.	...	...	—
菜干	Shang T'ui—Onions, Green	...	...	—
菜干	Yat Pun Tsung Tau—Onions,	...	...	—
菜干	Japanese	...	...	—
菜干	Shanghai Tsung Tau—Jai,	...	...	—
菜干	Shanghai	...	...	—
菜干	Ma Ko—Okroos	...	...	—
菜干	Yung Yuen Si—Parsley, Eng.	...	...	—
菜干	Poochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	...	...	—
菜干	Poochow	...	...	—
菜干	Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	...	...	—
菜干	Shanghai	...	...	—
菜干	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	...	...	—
菜干	Japanese	...	...	—
菜干	Ma Ko—Potatoes, .....	...	...	—
菜干	Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	...	...	—
菜干	Americana	...	...	—
菜干	Fan Shu—Potatoes—sweet	...	...	—
菜干	Tung Kwa—Pumpkin	...	...	—
菜干	Chu Tai T'oi—Purdine	...	...	—
菜干	Hung Lo Pak T'oi—Radish	...	...	—
菜干	Yo T'oi—Cabbage Root	...	...	—
菜干	Kan Tung Tau—Shalots	...	...	—
菜干	Yue T'oi—Spinach	...	...	—
菜干	Fa Tai—Spinach	...	...	—
菜干	Fan Ka—Tongues	...	...	—
菜干	Lo Pak—Spinach Chinese	...	...	—
菜干	Tau kok	...	...	—
菜干	Lir Ngau—Lily Root	...	...	—
菜干	Yung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng.	—
菜干	Tait Kw—Vegetable Marrow,	—
菜干	American	—
菜干	Kwa—Water Chestnuts,	—
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